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1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" 15 "
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[265]

CHARGES AGAINST CHIEF ENGINEER. LEGAL ARGUMENT AT HONGKONG MARINE COURT.

Two Counsel appeared at the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday in connection with an enquiry into certain charges against a Chief Engineer, Capt. R. M. de la Sala, of the s.s. *Pheumphen*, charged the Chief Engineer of the vessel, W. J. Stokes, with disobedience and misconduct.

The Court was composed of Commander Beckwith (President), Lieut. Commander F. E. Nuttall (H.M.S. *Tamar*), Capt. B. Smith (s.s. *Honam*), Capt. P. H. Rolfe (Marine Superintendent, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.), and Mr. D. McMurray (Superintending Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.).

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. L. Shenton), appeared on behalf of the Captain, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson) represented the Chief Engineer.

At the outset Mr. Pollock raised preliminary objections to the holding of the enquiry. He contended, in the first place, that the Chief Engineer had not had a proper notice served on him under rule G. of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance.

Commander Beckwith reminded Counsel that these rules were repealed on March 30th, and new ones had been put in.

Mr. Pollock then remarked that if that were the case the regulations would be absolutely unworkable. He also went on to point out that no distinct charges had been made in the statement which had been forwarded to H.E. the Governor in connection with the case; the statement merely covered three or four months; there were no specific charges. He had the right, as representing the Chief Engineer, to have proper charges formulated. The statement which had been sent to the Governor could not be said to be a charge. The Chief Engineer, also, did not receive the document until 12.45 p.m. the previous day, and even then there was a blank in the constitution of the Court of Enquiry; the notice was therefore incomplete.

Commander Beckwith remarked that difficulty had been experienced in getting a full court, but three was a *quorum*.

Mr. Pollock also went on to submit that Commander Beckwith could not preside over the Court, because, in the statement made by the master of the vessel, it was shown that he had reported the matter to the Harbour Master. That meant that the President of the Court had heard *ex parte* statement, and therefore he should not preside. The Second Engineer of the same vessel, added Counsel, wanted to leave the ship. That was also reported to the Harbour Master, who sent the Second Engineer a chit saying he would have to remain on the vessel. In the statement made, also, the Captain had hinted that the Chief Engineer was rather apt to interfere in things of that kind. Also, in all his (Mr. Pollock's) experience, and he had had about 30 years of it, he had never heard of two Captains being plaintiffs, as seemed to be the case in that particular matter.

Commander Beckwith—One is a witness.

Mr. Pollock contended that the statement showed that there were really two plaintiffs, and that went up to the Governor as one of the grounds for the enquiry. If there were not two plaintiffs, then the statement should not have gone up to the Governor.

Mr. Sharp contended that the new regulations must be a complete reply to his friend's objections. The statement which had been forwarded to the Governor was one made by the Captain of the vessel; that was the statement on which that investigation had been ordered. That was the only document they were obliged to send, and the only document they could, with propriety, send and it was the document which was sent. As to the question whether Commander Beckwith could preside over the Court, he thought that he was the only person who could, with propriety, preside. The Governor had directed him to preside, and therefore he had to preside. Under those circumstances he had nothing more.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. THEFT FROM NAVAL YARD.

One month's hard labour was the sentence imposed upon a Chinese employed at the Naval Yard, who was found guilty of a charge of stealing brass tacks.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

When found in possession of 151 lottery tickets a foki stated that he, along with other people, had bought them. His story was not believed, and he was ordered to pay \$25.

ENTERPRISE REWARDED.

A coolie who was employed in removing iron from an iron dealer's shop conceived the idea of making money quickly. He managed to get hold of the time-book, as a result of which he drew "sub" of \$15 with which he said he was going to pay some of the workmen. Of course, he did not do so, as a result of which he appeared before the Magistrate and was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

ASSAULT AT WEST POINT.

The case in which a tea-house attendant was charged with assaulting a ratten worker in the Hop Hing barber shop at 385, Queen's Road West was resumed before Mr. Wood.

It was alleged that on the night of April 28th, whilst the complainant was walking in Queen's Road West, he was chased by several men armed with knives and iron bars. The complainant took refuge in the Hop Hing barber shop, but his pursuers followed him into the shop, assaulted him and ran away. A Chinese constable arrested the defendant, whom the complainant charged with being one of his assailants. As the complainant had received a dagger wound in the abdomen, he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The defendant, who was represented by Mr. Davidson, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

After evidence was heard, the charge was amended to one of common assault and the case adjourned for further hearing.

FAREWELL TO SERGT. BEATWELL. H.K.S.B. R.G.A.

On the occasion of the departure of Sgt. (I.G.) Beatwell, H.K.S.B. R.G.A., for active service with the Egyptian Force a farewell concert was given in Gun Club Barracks, at which a large number of his friends assembled to give him a hearty send-off. During the evening Sgt. (I.G.) Beatwell was the recipient of a presentation from his comrades of the H.K.S.B. European Staff.

Amongst those who contributed to the success of a most enjoyable evening Mr. Gr. Rasmussen (at the piano), P. O. Bennett, R.N., Mr. Gr. Bradley, R.G.A., C.Q.M.S. Hole, Serjts. (I.G.) Buny, Rivers, and Harris, H.K.S.B. R.G.A., Mr. Graham and others.

The Staff of the H.K.S.B. desire to express their thanks to the Committee of the Services Entertainment Fund for the grant towards the cost of refreshments, etc.

The Staff of the H.K.S.B. desire to say. The Chief Engineer had had all he was entitled to in the statement which had been submitted; that was really only a small ground of complaint. The Governor had read that document, and on that document he had ordered that enquiry to be held.

Mr. Pollock—But no charges have been made; no charges of incompetency, or anything which can possibly be considered to be a charge.

Mr. Sharp went on to say that the document gave all that was necessary for the holding of the enquiry, even though it did not refer specifically to allegations of misconduct against the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Pollock then remarked that he had been absolutely amazed at his friend's argument. They were dealing with what was really a penal matter, and no specific charge had been made. They had a right to have the charges definitely formulated so that they might know what charges the prosecution had framed against them. The incidents referred to in the statement extended from January up to the present month. Various allegations were made, but no dates were given. He asked that he should know definitely what the charges were, and on which dates the alleged offences were committed.

Commander Beckwith said he agreed with Mr. Pollock that dates should have been entered for the charges which had been made. He also agreed that Mr. Pollock that as he (Commander Beckwith) had heard Capt. de la Sala on several occasions in connection with that matter, that another President should preside over the enquiry. For those reasons he proposed to adjourn the enquiry sine die.

SPORTS.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

The following matches are due to be played in the above league on Saturday:—

DIVISION I.

United Services v. H.K.C.C. K.C.C. "A" v. Chinese Recreation "A" Vanguard v. University "A"

DIVISION II.

L. R. C. v. Y.M.C.A. (C). Craigengower v. K.C.C. "B" Chinese Recreation "B" v. Naval Yard, University "B" v. Civil Service, Club de Recreio v. Kowloon Dock Yard.

Kowloon "B" will be represented by the following:—C. W. Jeffries and R. Anderson, C. Stapleton and J. Ralston, J. W. Christian and R. H. Jewsbury.

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

Two more games, in the Professional Pairs, were decided yesterday in the Hongkong C. C. Tournament. Before a fairly large crowd, on the War Charities Court, Green and Dodwell beat the brothers Hancock in the third round, 3-6, 6-2, 8-6, and Nisbet and Fletcher, in a semi-final game, beat Winkler and Jonckheer, 6-4, 6-1. Some good all round tennis was witnessed in the first game. Dodwell commenced somewhat weakly, and chiefly because of this the brothers Hancock won the opening set. After this Dodwell improved, played splendid tennis, and, with Green a very reliable partner, the brothers Hancock found their opponents too good for them. They looked like making a fight of it in the third set, but, after the scores stood at five all, Harry Hancock did some things which were very weak, and Green and Dodwell went on to win fairly easily. Nisbet and Fletcher were always the better pair, and had no real difficulty in passing into the final. They will have to meet the winners of Green and Dodwell v. Soeters and Verney.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

THE MATCH AGAINST SHANGHAI.

The team to shoot for the Colony in this match, to take place, weather permitting, at King's Park Range on Saturday, 19th instant, will be—Q.M.S. Black, (R.E.), Mr. Brook, (Dockyard), Cpl. Carpmel, (H.K.V.R.), C. F. O. Cree, (Navy), Mr. Elson, (Dockyard), Mr. Franks, (A.S.P. (R), Mr. Goodman, (Dockyard), Mr. Heath, (Talkoo), Pte. Jenkins, (H.K.V.R.), Cpl. Lyons, (H.K.V.R.), Q. M. S. Mackay, (H.K.V.R.), Mr. Simpson, (Talkoo). Umpires—Major Wakeman, H.K.V.R., Capt. Northcote, H.K.V.R. (Retd.). Reserves—Sgt. G. H. M. Binnerman, (H.K.V.R.), Capt. Murray Scott, (Talkoo), Sgt. Grimmett, (H.K.F.), Mr. Eldridge, (Talkoo).

At the conclusion of the match the Bollen Shield will be presented to the H.K.V.R. team, the winners of the League for the 1916/1917 season.

Eight teams entered for the League 1916/1917, but the Shropshires withdrew after their first match in which they were defeated by the Dockyard Rifle Club. The final placings were:—

Matches Won	Lost
1—H.K.V.R.	6 6 0
2—Dockyard R. Club	6 5 1
3—Police and Police	6 5 1
4—Reserves	6 3 2
5—Naval Team	6 3 2
6—H.K.V.C.	6 2 4
7—R.E.	6 1 5
8—Talkoo	6 1 5
9—Holders of the Shield	6 1 5

EMPIRE DAY SHOOT.

In addition to the usual teams competing in the Empire Day shoot organised by the Hongkong Police Reserve, it is understood that teams will be entered representing the Dockyard Defence Corps and the U.S.A. warship *Helena*.

The following revised conditions as to the use of aperture sights are published for the information of competitors:—

- Aperture sights may be used in any or all of the Practices—Deliberate, Snapshooting or Rapid.
 - A Competitor using an aperture sight, whether at one or all of the practices, will be penalised 5 per cent. This will be deducted from his grand total score.
- It is further notified that the ordinary deliberate "marking" for Bialy figure targets will be adopted at the Snapshooting and Rapid at 200 yards. All competitors will be the guests of the Police Reserve atiffin.

MACAO NOTES.

MACAO, May 9th.

The Chinese are preparing on a grand scale for the processions which should take place on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th June. Subscriptions already amount to over \$20,000.

The Sian-kes junk went down with some hundred passengers aboard near the Seong-ma-chock. Many are reported missing. It is understood that the day before the accident there was no other junk coming from Sian-kes, and as a consequence this junk was crowded.

Many new houses are being built just now and people are wondering upon what basis the F.W.D. frame their regulations. In some of the broad streets the order has gone forth that the houses must be not back two or three metres. In the narrower streets apparently no attempt is being made to provide a wider thoroughfare.

FAIR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. David Brand has been wounded, but is doing well.

Captain Hugh Martin has been promoted Major in the R.F.A.

Claude Trenchard Davis, son of Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis, of Shanghai, has passed out of Sandhurst Military College and has been gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal West Kents.

Brigadier-General Berkely Vincent, C.M.G., who has been given a brigade command, took part in the China War, 1900 (medal), and was an attaché of the Japanese army in Manchuria during the campaign of 1904-05 (Japanese war medal and the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th).

Captain Edward Percy Turner, Royal Field Artillery (killed in action on March 19th), went home from Japan, at the outbreak of the war and joined the R.F.A. in March, 1915. He had been at the front since June of that year. Captain Turner leaves a widow and a daughter.

Mr. A. S. Wheeler, formerly Mining Adviser to the Chinese Government, has joined the Railway Construction branch of the Royal Engineers, and has received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant, after undergoing a six weeks' course at Longmore. He expected to be at the front by the time his letter reached China.

Chief Artificer Engineer Joseph Farrer, R.N., whose death in action has taken place, was serving on the *Thistle*, China, when the *Thistle* was broken up by a Japanese submarine. He was on the *Thistle*, the *Triumph* (flagship), and two other flagships, and took part in the Eastern Mediterranean operations and the battle of Jutland.

Sgt. Wood, 4th Black Watch, formerly of the staff of the *North China Daily News*, who was wounded in the leg, is now getting ready for further service. As an outcome of the raid in which he was wounded, Sgt. Wood was strongly recommended for, and is to receive, a commission, and also the Military and Distinguished Conduct medals. In February Sgt. Wood met Capt. Barry, R.F.A., late of the S. V. Artillery, in London.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN OSAKA.

YEN 13,000,000 DAMAGE.

A terrible explosion occurred at Osaka on May 5th in godown "G" of the Tokio Soko Company. It was caused by potassium chloride, and nitre. There were four other explosions in quick succession and a great fire followed. Sixteen warehouses were destroyed and 250 houses were wrecked or destroyed. The loss (says the correspondent of the *Y. C. Daily News*) is estimated at Yen 13,000,000. Fifty people were killed and several hundreds injured. There are many missing, who are believed to have been blown into the river and drowned. The Meiji, Kido, Yokohama, Nippon, Kobe, Phoenix, Guardian, London and Lancashire, Commercial, Norwich, Scottish Union and Chiyoda are the Fire Insurance Offices chiefly affected.

SEVERE HAILSTORM IN SHANGHAI.

A storm visited Shanghai on May 3rd which is described by the Chinese as without parallel for fifty years. Several hundred thousand dollars worth of glass was broken by the prodigious hailstones that poured down. Unfortunately there is not a great stock of glass in the Settlements and it will be some time before the whole of the damage can be made good. A considerable amount of damage is reported to the crops around Shanghai and many of the gardens in the Settlements have been denuded of their best plants, which in most cases have been stripped bare of their foliage, while the streets were thickly strewn with leaves knocked off by the storm.

SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

By the kindness of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman and Mr. Chung Ling Soo, a special entertainment will be given in the Theatre Royal this evening, one-half the gross proceeds of which will be given to the above fund, which is fully proving its usefulness, and it is hoped that the result of the entertainment will fully come up to the generous intention of Mr. Maurice Bandman and Mr. Chung Ling Soo.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AERTEX CELLULAR. THE IDEAL MATERIAL FOR SUMMER WEAR.



WE HAVE ALL SIZES IN "AERTEX"

UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS,

UNDERVESTS FROM \$2.00 PER GARMENT

EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHTS IN DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS.

KHAKI SHIRTS WITH COLLAR ATTACHED.

NON-ACTINIC Lisle THREAD "AERTEX"

UNDERVESTS AND GOLF SHIRTS
MADE FROM RED YARNS WHICH HAVE BEEN CHEMICALLY TESTED AND PROVED TO BE ABLE TO WITHSTAND THE HOTTEST SUN

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Nam Hing Loong

of 8 dozen

Ty Sing

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Sang Tai

Kwan Tye

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CHINA LAGER BEER

SINGAPORE CO., LTD.

Stocked by

THE POWERHOUSE HOTEL.



FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 344

CURTAINS

Hemstitched, Frilled and Scalloped

Madras Muslins,

Book Muslins,

Fillet Nets,

Combination Nets,

Hemstitched Harness Muslins,

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NOS 3 & 4 B. ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[622]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.
By Order,
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary. [624]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LTD.
AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 14th May, to THURSDAY, 14th June, 1917, both days inclusive.
The return of Capital of \$3.00 per Share will be paid to shareholders on and after the 20th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [625]
Hongkong, 10th May, 1917.

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London, up to and for the sum of £50,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 11th May, 1917.
The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.
The Tenders to be in duplicate and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to the benefit of the tender, and that the tender shall be made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to the contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
F. J. THURSBY, PELHAM, Lt. Colonel,
Treasury Chest Office, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office, [626]
Hongkong, 10th May, 1917.

THEATRE ROYAL

By kindness of Mr. MAURICE E. BANDMAN and Mr. CHUNG LING SOO.

A SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given on FRIDAY, May 11th, IN AID OF

THE SERVICES

ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

ONE-HALF OF THE GROSS PROCEEDS will be given to the FUND.

BOOKINGS AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES 83, 82 & 81.

Come and see the famous ILLUSIONIST, who combines the MAGIC OF EAST and WEST, and SO help the FUND.

REMARKABLE WORK DONE BY DR. AND MRS. MCCANDLISS.

WE, Members of the Community of Hainan, are grateful to Dr. and Mrs. McCandliss for the good service which they have rendered to this Colony.
Dr. McCandliss was sent to this Island 30 years ago by the Presbyterian Mission of America for the purpose of establishing a Hospital for the poor folk. He has shown the greatest skill in his work and very few of his patients leave the Hospital without being cured.
We are also indebted to Mrs. McCandliss, a sympathetic and tender-hearted woman, for the establishment of a School for Boys and Girls in existence, although we have no Girls' School in existence, although we are the great commercial centre of Hainan.
The benefit we have received from both Dr. and Mrs. McCandliss is so great that we cannot but express our thanks through your valuable columns to them and to the Presbyterian Mission in America.
THE CHINESE COMMUNITY OF HAINAN. [621]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamers "SHIMAN." Manila \$250 Philippine money.
Apply—
18, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon. [620]

WANTED.

SMALL GOODS LIFT, about 4' x 4', preferably electrically driven.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [620]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 11th May, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Burroughs & Wellcome's Tablets (various assortment), Kepler's Malt and Oil, Allen Hanbury's Byno Preparations, Patent Medicines, Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.

A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soaps.
N.B.—The above sale offers an unique opportunity to hospitals and private dispensaries, as the goods are in fine condition and are only being sold owing to the labels being slightly stained by water.
On View from MONDAY, the 7th May, 1917.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer. [628]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JEREM & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.
The Property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyaholt," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,038 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & CRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer. [627]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong:

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Terms 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1885.
Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—670 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$67.75.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, or to—
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [619]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 28th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent.
The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1972.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Peking free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,

Manager. [609]

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED

CHINA POSTAGE STAMPS.

800 Stamps for \$0.10 | 4000 Stamps for \$2.48
1,000 " " | 5,000 " " | 3.00
2,000 " " | 10,000 " " | 5.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WILKINSON STREET, Hongkong.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at 11 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th instant to the 18th May, both days inclusive.
THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager. [608]
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 1886 dated Hongkong 21st February, 1912, for Three Shares numbered 67589, 14321, and 89868 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS NEVES BASTO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1886 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. STABB,
Chief Manager. [600]
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS:—As set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary. [610]
Hongkong, 4th May, 1917.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

46 ARDSHAL, No. 119, THE PEAK, newly done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.

N. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, furnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings. [617]

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vœux Road. [602]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [602]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings, ROSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, ROSES in Broadwood and Mereton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shantung, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [602]

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf, area 53,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [629]

TO LET.

NO. 55, ELGIN STREET.
For Summer Months. No. 51, PEAK (5th Roomed House), furnished.
No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Naibai Road, Kowloon.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.
KELETT, GREST & PAIR, No. 36, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with Storage in Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street. No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [610]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.
Apply to—
FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Vœux Road Central. [621]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED
BY ITS
EXCELLENT QUALITY
NOT BY EXPENSIVE
WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE 616. [12]

MARRIAGE.

STUDD—LITTLE—At London, on March 24th, Capt. A. W. STUDD, R.O.Y.L.I., and Shanghai, to UNA VESTINA LITTLE, B.Sc.

DEATH.

HARRISON—At St. Mary's Hospital, Shanghai, on May 6th, WILLIAM JAMES HARRISON, Chief-Engineer, Customs Revenue Cruiser "Ping-Ching," aged 44 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vœux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 11TH MAY, 1917.

OCEAN HARBOURS OF THE FUTURE.

In a comprehensive report on the influence of the Yangtze estuary on the Whangpoo, which Mr. H. von HEIDENSTAM, Engineer-in-Chief to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, has issued recently, there is a passage of peculiar interest locally in view of the fears expressed lately that if the Germans are excluded from Hongkong for a term after the war they will offer a serious menace to the property of the Colony from some adjacent port. In sketching the lines upon which the world's trade and communications are likely to develop in relation to commercial ocean harbours, Mr. von HEIDENSTAM says the main features of such development appear to him to be an increasing need for greater speed and comfort for travellers, rapidity of transit and handling of cargoes, and a generally increased efficiency, which will spread from the Atlantic to all oceans and continents within a couple of decades. This will be accompanied by a general increase in the dimensions of ships, and to anyone conversant with the developments that have taken place in naval architecture a draught of from forty to fifty feet is a certainty in the near future, although the average draught will naturally increase at a slower rate. The principal ocean traffic lines will be focused upon first-class harbours with proportionately developed mechanical

appliances for handling cargo and facilities for distributing it, and there will be general concentration of the corresponding trade and business at those places. "The difficulty and enormous cost of providing and maintaining such first-class harbours in positions with the necessary inland communications, hinterland, and trade facilities already in evidence will make it impossible even for large nations to maintain more than a few, or perhaps only one, such first-class harbour." Mr. von HEIDENSTAM points out that it takes many years to prepare for the execution of large harbour improvements, to weigh the different possible projects against each other, to secure the necessary economic co-operation, and to work out a practicable solution even as regards the technical aspects of the question. From this it is evident that if Hongkong, with its natural advantages and advanced state of development, cannot meet the competition that may be directed against it from neighbouring ports it will, in the words of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, "deserve the consequences."

From these general considerations Mr. von HEIDENSTAM proceeds to discuss the future prospects of Shanghai. He looks forward to the time when communication will be established via Peking direct with Irkutsk and with India and Tibet, and a railway, already schemed, will facilitate the transport of the immense Szechuan trade. He recalls the favourable geographical position of the Yangtze delta as the outlet for Asian trade upon the main lines of trans-oceanic connection with Japan, Vancouver, San Francisco, the Panama Canal and South America, as well as with Hongkong, the Philippines, the Straits, Australia, India and the Suez Canal. In his opinion, the present training and dredging works project for the Whangpoo cannot satisfy the needs of the potential trade and communications of a greater Shanghai, say, ten years hence. The very best possible result under the existing scheme would be the creation of channel with a depth of 24, or at the utmost 27, feet at lowest low-water over a width of 600 feet. It is, therefore, necessary to come to a conclusion, without any avoidable delay, as to whether Shanghai shall fade away to a mere coastal depot for the local distribution of commodities or become a modern ocean harbour. The factors which will determine this issue are many and partly inter-dependent. From a technical point of view they include the policies adopted in regard to the development of railway communications by Shanghai and neighbouring ports; the harbour facilities, such as berthing of ships and storing and handling of cargo, which can be offered by Shanghai as compared with other ports in the vicinity; and the approaches, natural or artificial, to the harbour, through the estuary. Investigations show that there is no immediate danger of any change adversely affecting the Whangpoo embouchure or the tidal action of Woosung, but a periodic survey at regular intervals is essential. Unfavourable conditions exist and changes are in progress which directly affect the sea approaches to Shanghai. Mr. von HEIDENSTAM sets out the possible steps to improve the conditions of navigation over the Yangtze bar and eventual measures to improve the depth over the bar.

Mr. A. G. H. Carruthers, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has been transferred to Swatow.

The annual general meeting of members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held at Happy Valley on May 23rd.

Messrs. E. I. Grant Smith and George W. Sewell, Hongkong, have been elected non-resident Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The death took place at Canton on Wednesday of Mrs. Ho Wei-shi, eldest surviving daughter of the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., and widow of the late Mr. Ho Shui-cho, and niece by marriage of the late Sir Kai Ho Kai. The deceased lady, who leaves two young children, was in her thirty-eighth year. She had a large circle of friends in the Colony and was greatly beloved for her many acts of charity. The funeral will take place at the new cemetery at Aberdeen in a few days' time. His many friends in the Colony will deeply sympathize with Mr. Wei in his bereavement.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, left for the North yesterday.

We are informed that, with the permission of H.E. the Governor, the Police Reserve will hold a series of Promenade Concerts this summer in the Botanical Gardens, weather permitting, and they will probably commence early in August.

The Superintendent of Mails informs us that a large number of articles of correspondence from North, China, Japan and America, received by the s.s. *Fushimi Maru* yesterday, were accidentally damaged by fire on board the steamer. In many cases the damage was so extensive as to render the articles valueless and undeliverable.

CORRESPONDENCE.
HONGKONG AND THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The chief objection to the exclusion of the Germans from Hongkong, at any rate for a considerable period after the war, seems to be that it would simply nourish hatred, and not allow time, which works its own cure, gradually to tone down, and finally obliterate, the very real and bitter feelings that at present exist between us and our enemies.

A policy of world-wide exclusion is neither practicable nor desirable, and, as local exceptions cannot be made, as a solution, why not apply protection throughout the Empire against the live Hun and his partners in the same way as, it is devoutly to be hoped, we shall protect ourselves against the products of their factories? In other words, let every enemy subject who enters British territory pay a yearly poll-tax, and, as a start, I would suggest \$5,000 per head in Hongkong.

The exclusion of the Hun on sentimental grounds has been severely criticised by some of your correspondents as un-Christian, but, say what they will, we are but human, and it will be long before we can feel at home with, and greet as a friend, any member of a nation that has been responsible for the long tale of atrocities which have stained the name of Germany for ever.

It is really difficult to follow President Wilson when he says that the Americans are not fighting the German people, with whom they are anxious to remain on terms of friendship. Apparently he has an idea that the average Hun is a mild, inoffensive person, who loathes the war, and is deeply ashamed of the awful deeds which have been committed by his nation during the last two and a half years under the guise of war. We have a choice collection of the Apostles of Kultur up here, and it is a matter of common knowledge that when the *Lusitania* was sunk they regarded it as one of the finest things they had done up to that time, and the equivalent of a glorious victory.

No, sir, the Hun is a Hun wherever you find him, and if we are to meet him in commercial warfare, after the present kind has finished, let him pay for his licence as a kind of ticket-of-leave man.—Yours faithfully,

PROTECTION.

THE LATE MR. R. A. STOKES.

SUPREME COURT TRIBUTE.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, addressing the solicitors in the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, said:—I have read in the newspaper this morning with very great regret of the death in action of Mr. Stokes, a member of the legal profession in this Colony and attached to the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston. Mr. Stokes, a young man who had a very promising career before him in Hongkong, has now paid the supreme sacrifice in the cause of his country. I am quite sure that I am expressing the feelings of everyone of the profession in extending our profound sympathy to his relatives and also in expressing our pride in the honour which his gallantry has shed on the legal community here.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, in replying, said:—On behalf of the members of the profession in the Colony to which I have the honour to belong I reiterate the words of sympathy which have just fallen from your Lordship.

THE WAR.

BATTLES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

FRENCH MOW DOWN WAVES OF ASSAULT.

ADMIRALTY SAFEGUARDING MERCHANTMEN.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

DECLARATION OF COALITION MINISTRY.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SPEECH.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—During the local fighting in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt a party of the enemy, in attempting to advance in the open, were caught by our machine-gun fire and suffered heavy casualties. There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity at intervals north-westward of St. Quentin and in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, Wancourt and Arleux.

GENERAL WARFARE.

LATER.

We slightly advanced our positions last night north-eastward of Hargicourt.

Our barrage and machine-gun fire completely broke up an attack in the evening north-eastward of Gavrelle.

Simultaneously our artillery dispersed forces concentrating for an attack northward of Fresnoy.

Our counter-attack during the night improved our position westward of Fresnoy, regaining a portion of lost ground.

We drove off a raid eastward of Armentieres.

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, May 10th.

A communiqué states:—South of the Oise we carried out destructive artillery fire against the German batteries at St. Gobain forest.

There was great artillery activity at Chemin des Dames.

We repulsed several counter-attacks in the Chevreux region.

Two hundred prisoners were taken in yesterday's action.

A local operation resulted in our capturing a German trench and 100 prisoners north-west of Rheims.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

PARIS, May 9th.

A communiqué states:—The struggle was most keen during the night at Chemin-des-Dames, where the enemy attempted at various points to turn us out of the positions we recently captured.

The attacks, which were made by large forces, were preceded by violent bombardments, but everywhere they were repulsed.

In the district Cerny-de-la-Bovelle and on the Monument-de-Surtebise the German tanks suffered a sanguinary reverse.

A powerful effort was made further east against the California Plateau, but the German waves of assault were mown down by our barrage and machine-gun fire.

They renewed their attacks several times, despite considerable losses, in the hope of ousting us from this important position.

The enemy momentarily gained a footing in the north-east salient of the Plateau, but a bayonet charge hurried them back in disorder.

GERMAN FIRST LINE CAPTURED.

The number of German bodies testifies absolutely to the purposeless enemy sacrifices.

Our positions were entirely maintained. We took prisoners.

We in turn attacked last night and brilliantly carried the German first-line trenches on a front of about 1,200 metres north-east of Chevreux.

We captured 160 prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 9th.

A German official report transmitted by wireless says:—The Bavarian and Frankish Regiments which stormed Fresnoy held the village against counter-attacks, and captured 100 prisoners.

We repulsed British advances at Roex and Bullecourt.

We repulsed the French after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle between Winterberg and Corbeny-Berry-au-Bac road.

LATER.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states that the British attacks near Fresnoy and Bullecourt failed.

GERMANS USE NEW GAS.

LONDON, May 9th.

Mr. Beach Thomas, the well-known correspondent at British Headquarters, states that the Germans are using a new gas and increasing the number of their long-range guns carrying 18 miles.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN ALLEGATION DENIED.

PARIS, May 9th.

The Macedonian communiqué states:—Artillery were active on the whole front. British aeroplanes successfully bombed enemy depots at Dedli and Paljoren.

Contrary to the allegations contained in the German communiqué of May 6th, there was no attack on the Cerna salient.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EXPLOSIONS IN ENEMY BATTERIES.

PETROGRAD, May 8th.

A Russian official report transmitted by wireless states:—Our artillery north-east of Berezany caused explosions in the enemy's batteries.

We advanced north-westward of Senne towards Jenawer.

A German official report states:—We repulsed the Russians northward of Killibaba and southward of Vleput-narod.

MACEDONIA FRONT.

LONDON, May 9th.

A German official report states:—The enemy attacked at numerous points between Lake Prosna and Lake Doiran. Their repeated assaults heavily broke down.

There was most bitter fighting in the Cerna salient.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SAFEGUARDING MERCHANTMEN.

LONDON, May 9th.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that since January 1st, 15 British ships had been reported overdue regarding which there was no information. The Admiralty were taking all possible steps to accelerate the entry of food-ships into ports. The Admiralty's resources did not permit their providing an individual escort to every ship, but everything that was possible had been done and was being done to safeguard merchantmen. The arrangements made could not be discussed without giving the enemy most valuable information. He had no reason to believe that the submarines learned of the routes laid down for British merchantmen.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ROYAL NAVAL RECRUIT.

LONDON, May 10th.

H. R. H. Prince Albert has passed for active service.

THE PRICE OF TEA.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Board of Referees has fixed the statutory percentage under the excess profits duty at 8/9 for tea companies and firms, respectively, and the Dutch East Indies at 10/11 for cocoanut companies and firms in the Middle East.

Following the warning that unless the tea prices are lowered the Government will act drastically the prices at the London sales of Indian teas yesterday fell generally three pence per pound, and in some cases where there was a fall of five pence the tea was withdrawn. This is regarded as confirming the view that with caution on the part of dealers and blenders there was no occasion for the recent record wholesale prices of 1/9 and 1/10 per pound compared with sixpence before the war.

BRITAIN WITHDRAWS COTTON LICENCE.

THE HAGUE, May 10th.

The Dutch Overseas Trust has been informed by Great Britain that no further export licences for cotton can be granted in view of the domestic requirements of Great Britain.

FOOD PRICES.

LONDON, May 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport has fixed the maximum retail price for maize flour and maize meal at fourpence per pound, and oatmeal, rolled oats, and flaked oats at fivepence-halfpenny.

THE TONNAGE SITUATION.

LONDON, May 9th.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. Chiozza Money said that the tonnage situation was exceedingly serious, but more hopeful than a few weeks ago. He was of opinion that we should overcome the problem if we gave it proper attention.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, May 8th.

The official report for the week ended May 6th states that 464 vessels arrived and 430 sailed. The Italian vessels sunk were seven steamers and eight sailing ships. One steamer and two sailing ships were unsuccessfully attacked.

SILVER.

LONDON, May 10th.

The silver market is without feature and is quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

LIBERTY LOAN.

NEW YORK, May 9th.

The Steel Corporation has subscribed Five Millions sterling to the Liberty Loan.

RECORD VOTE OF CREDIT.

LONDON, May 9th.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Bonar Law will ask for a vote of credit for Five Millions sterling, which is a record.

CHANCELLOR EXPLAINS.

LATER.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, in introducing the vote of credit for Five Hundred Millions, said it was the largest sum ever asked for in a single vote. The expenditure recently exceeded the estimate. The average daily expenditure at present was £7,450,000, of which Two Millions went to the Allies and the Dominions. We were exceeding the Budget estimate for such advances by a Million daily, but he hoped the Budget estimate would still be realisable owing to the promptitude of America's financial assistance to the Allies.

MR. BALFOUR'S GREAT SERVICE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the British Mission to the United States, paid a warm tribute to the self-sacrifice of Mr. A. J. Balfour in undertaking the Mission. He affirmed that no service in Mr. Balfour's public life had been greater to the State than that rendered by him in connection with the Mission. (Loud cheers.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

Dealing with the Mesopotamia success, Mr. Bonar Law said that no small part of the credit was due to the work of the General Staff at Home, which made the arrangements. Part of the credit was also due to the splendid courage and ardour of the troops—(cheers)—but much credit was due to General Maude, who had shown military ability of the highest order. (Cheers.)

LATEST CABLES.

WESTERN FRONT PROGRESS.

Referring to the Western Front, he said that the rapidity of their attack forestalled the enemy, who had to fight in the open and suffered heavy losses before the trenches which they had not had time to prepare. Since April 1st we had taken 20,000 prisoners, 237 guns, 227 trench-mortars, while in the first 24 days on the Somme we advanced 3½ miles on a six-mile front. We had now advanced 2½ miles on a 20-mile front. There were now twice as many German divisions against us as were on the Somme, and half of these had to be withdrawn. Our casualties in the present offensive were from 50 to 75 per cent less than on the Somme. Our success was largely due to our distinct artillery superiority, in connection with which he paid a warm tribute to the Royal Flying Corps.

If we wish to realise how much has been done on the Western Front, let us picture our feelings in the same period as the battle of Arras, we lost 20,000 prisoners and the same number of guns as the Germans lost. (Cheers.)

Explaining the apparent increase in the cost of the war, he said there was a sum of Thirty Millions sterling during the period under review which could not be regarded as a real expenditure. The expenses of the Dominions Governments were paid here and reimbursed by the Dominions Governments. In April we paid out but did not receive. There was, therefore, no reason to suppose the Budget estimates of expenditure for the year would not be approximately correct.

Overturning to operations on the western front, he said it was inevitable that progress was slow. One of the most encouraging features of the battle, however, was the almost hysterical German communique about imaginary victories in order to keep up the courage of the people. The extent of the German failure was well illustrated by the figures he had quoted.

EARLIER CABLES.
COALITION MINISTRY FOR RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, May 9th.

The Government has declared in favour of a Coalition Ministry.

Mr. Kerensky communicated the declaration to the Duma committee, the Council of the Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates, and to the Socialists, inviting their participation.

ORDER IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 9th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that everything is now most orderly. The situation arising from the Government's Note to the Allies appears to have been cleared up. The Government's firmness has strengthened their influence in the country, while the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have shown a reasonableness which was not expected by the pacifists. The power of the Delegates is shown by the strict obedience of the people to their orders not to hold demonstrations.

THE BALFOUR MISSION.

WASHINGTON, May 9th.

The Balfour Mission was received in the Senate with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech, said that Germany had blundered in thinking that Great Britain and America were afraid to fight. "My confidence in the issue has redoubled since you have thrown in your lot. I do not believe that Germany can win by her submarines. The war will not be settled by the sinking of neutral ships and the drowning of women and children. It will be settled by hard fighting. I have no doubt that success will crown our efforts, and that posterity will regard the union of America, Great Britain and France as marking a new epoch in civilisation."

GEN. HAIG THANKS MUNITIONERS.

LONDON, May 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that Field-Marshal Haig has written to the Minister of Munitions stating that the Army during the recent operations appreciated the efforts of the workers to supply guns, rifles, ammunition, aircraft, and tanks. The Army knows that it can rely upon the workers to maintain their efforts to ensure that the Army will lack nothing in the future fighting. The reduction of the number of "prematures" proves that the manufacture, filling and inspection have reached a high standard.

PEACE TERMS RUMOURS.

LONDON, May 9th.

A flood of rumours has suddenly arisen in Switzerland pointing to another German Chancellor crisis.

It is even reported that Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, will succeed Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg.

It is noteworthy that Count Hertling, who recently returned from a visit to Vienna, writing to a Bavarian newspaper, asserts that Germany does not need an indemnity, but that the Peace Terms must include the return of the German Colonies and seized ships, and permission for German trade to continue as before the war in all overseas countries.

SHIPPING NEWS.

N.Y.K. SERVICE TO LIVERPOOL.

According to the Asahi, an agreement has been reached between the Japanese and British Governments by which the N.Y.K. European liners will extend their service to Liverpool. They will hereafter touch alternately at London and Liverpool.

THE STABLE BOYS' VIEW.

A well known Sydney jockey tells the following story at the expense of a trainer in Victoria. The trainer in question employed 20 or 30 stable boys, who recently complained that the food provided them was not up to the standard. The trainer was surprised, and decided that if the lads were justified in their complaints matters would be immediately remedied. He arrived just as the boys were sitting down to the morning meal. "Look at that," said a red-haired, grizzled faced youth holding out a chop at the end of a fork. The trainer sniffed the morsel, and in a hesitating manner volunteered that he thought it was on the farm. "On the farm," he blurted out, "rejoiced the youth; 'why, it's half-way down the straight!'"

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

HOME SECRETARY SAYS THE PRESS WOULD NOT SUBMIT TO THE DICTATION SUGGESTED.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Dillon complained that during the last few months the censorship had been put to a wholly new use which constituted a new policy. Lord Milner went on a mission to Russia, and while in that country he made speeches which had been suppressed. The Morning Post, Petrograd correspondent, who must be taken as having been inspired by the British Embassy, stated in his communication of February 27th that the general impression made on the Russian public was that the members of the Conference had been not a little disquieted by the internal affairs of Russia, but that this impression was pronounced.

The practice of the Government in the censorship was to pass things, no matter how false, provided that they supported the view which they desired to cultivate for the moment, and to suppress news, however true, which told against that view. He had in his hand a copy of The Daily Telegraph of March 10th, some days after the outbreak of the revolution, in which were published extracts from letters received from Dr. Dillon, the great letters which were suppressed. The first was dated Paris, January 18th, and The Telegraph evidently was not allowed to publish it until March 10th. In that letter Dr. Dillon spoke of the probability of a revolution, and made some animadversions regarding Mr. Shustegovitch.

That continued Mr. Dillon, was one of the friends of Lord Milner, who came home and boasted of the great result of his mission in that he had cultivated relations of intimate friendship with that criminal, who was lying in goal awaiting trial for his life. In another letter Dr. Dillon went on to say that revolution was absolutely inevitable. That was the truth, and if it had been published it would have told us here where we were two months before the revolution took place. When Lord Milner came home with all the honours of his mission on his brow, he issued a most false, scandalous, and deceptive interview, which was passed on by the censor, and sent out to the British people with all the authority of the Government. The revolutionists were already complaining bitterly of the tone of some newspapers in the country. He could not help connecting that with the whole tone of the Milner campaign.

As regarded the submarines menace, Mr. Dillon complained that the Government had not fulfilled their promise to give more information than their predecessors had done. Information was also suppressed by the Government concerning the Salonika expedition, which enterprise he regarded as nothing less than moonstruck madness.

HOME SECRETARY'S REPLY.
Sir G. Cave said Mr. Dillon had made a general charge that the censorship was one-sided, suppressed facts the Government disliked, and encouraged other statements that were untrue. That general statement was wholly unfounded. The other wholly untrue or of such a nature that if published they would interfere with the conduct of the war.

Mr. Dillon said that general directions were given to the Press as to what they should publish, and that pressure was put upon the Press to publish these statements, and no others. He did not believe the Press of Great Britain would submit to any attempt of that sort, and it was inconceivable to him that any Government should venture to say to the Press, "This is our view, publish it; if you do not you will suffer."

Mr. Dillon: I did not make that charge. I said a custom had arisen of issuing documents advising the Press to propagate certain views. I said the Press were not bound to act on the advice, but that the censor had the power to annoy them.

Sir G. Cave said that was the statement he had in mind, and that amounted to a charge that the Press were coerced. He did not believe the Press would submit to anything of the sort as to what was true. Mr. Dillon complained that Lord Milner's speeches in Petrograd were suppressed in this country. He himself had read some of them in this country, so that statement was not wholly true. He would like Mr. Dillon to mention one speech of Lord Milner's telegraphed to Great Britain which was suppressed. If anything was suppressed in Russia, well, the Press Bureau of Great Britain could not be held responsible.

He confessed he had very little sympathy with those members who complained that their curiosity with regard to military matters was not satisfied by what was allowed to appear in the Press. The whole of the information had been given which could be given without injury to the conduct of the war. He entirely denied that statements which were known to be untrue were allowed to be published, or that there was any desire on the part of the Government to publish only what they liked, and to suppress what they disliked.

GERMAN AEROPLANES FELL BY FRENCH AVIATORS IN 1916.

The German Government is trying to make neutrals believe that they lost only 221 machines in 1916. To show how far below the truth this figure is, it is sufficient to state that French aviators alone accounted for 417 German aeroplanes in 1916—2 in January, 17 in February, 22 in March, 27 in April, 41 in May, 18 in June, 49 in July, 49 in August, 70 in September, 41 in October, 29 in November, and 42 in December.

In addition to these 417 machines whose destruction is absolutely certain and confirmed by the rigorous control carried out in each squadron, account must be taken of 105 other German aeroplanes which, in any case, received serious damage.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO WITNESS THE TORTURES.

It was related the other day by a British prisoner of war just returned from Ruhleben, Samuel Orme, of Port Sunlight, a ship's cook, that he was first interned at Sennelager, where he had to submit to the indignity of being clean shaven on one side only of head and face. The incident is fully described in *Sixteen months in four German prisons* (Sampson Low, Marston, & Co.). The narrator is Mr. Henry Mahoney, who left this country for Russia on August 1st, 1914, was arrested on board a train in his endeavour to get back to the Dutch frontier from Berlin, and narrowly escaped being shot as a spy in that he had a camera on him. The book's interest lies less in the narrator's own experiences than in his unemotional description of the scenes he witnessed. Major Bach was the brutal military commander of the Sennelager Prisoners' Camp.

There was one party of British prisoners whom Major Bach singled out for specially harsh and brutal treatment. The invincible High Seas Fleet upon one of its sporadic ventures into salt water during the very earliest days of the war, stumbled across a fleet of grimy trawlers unceremoniously pursuing their usual peaceful occupation. The whole of the fishermen were made prisoners and were despatched to Sennelager. But Major Bach steadfastly refused to believe that they were simply fishermen pursuing their ordinary tasks. To his narrow and distorted mind a man on a trawler was only toiling in the sea for one or both of two purposes. The one was laying mines; the other was mine-sweeping. Each man was submitted to the indignity of having one half of his head shaved clean, one half of his moustache removed, or one half of his beard cut away. The men branded in this manner presented a strange spectacle, and one which afforded Major Bach endless amusement.

One has to read a record such as this book to understand how thoroughly brutality and bullying are ingrained in the German nature. There are exceptions, but only sufficient to prove the rule. Dr. Aschutzy, the civilian doctor at Sennelager, was one, and he did his best to stand between the wretched prisoners and the brute Bach who was in military control. The gravest offence in Germany is insult to the uniform, which practically permits the latest joined recruit to take the law into his own hands and to deal out summary punishment with bayonet or butt, certainly wherever a prisoner of war is concerned. The one check on the brutality of a camp appears to be a high death-roll, though that does not operate when there is an epidemic of typhus, as Wittenberg proves; and in other camps it is dodged by sending prisoners to extremes to civil hospitals in the neighbourhood.

People who talk glibly of a revolution in Germany, a rising of the civil population against the militarists, can have no idea of the military terrorism under which all classes dwell. A German who commits an offence against the uniform or against the State will be shown no more mercy than a prisoner of war. Mr. Mahoney's experience of the torture chambers of West prison in August, 1914, is evidence of this. "The German warders never attempt to correct by words, the rifle is a handy weapon. Consequently, your body speedily assumes a shape comparable with its patches of black and blue." Even in the days of the food was abominably insufficient in quantity and vile in character. In fact there is abundant evidence that the semi-starvation of prisoners of war has been the outset been the approved policy at all prisoners' camps in Germany, with, maybe, one or two exceptions. For Germans to declare it was forced on them by the British blockade is a lie.

There is so much about the German "will to power," the will to live, the will to power, the will to victory, etc., that it is as well not to forget that in the eyes of the present rulers of Germany, the worst crime imaginable is "the will of your own." It is crushed mercilessly. The assumption of individuality is laughed at; liberty consists in going exactly where you are told; no man calls his soul his own because the soul is not recognised under the German code, only the body, which is maltreated until its owner becomes an unresisting dumb animal in the hands of his persecutor. A little time ago a play was produced in London called "Augustus does his Bit," holding up to ridicule the British military officer. It was laughed at here, and the worst punishment its author received was reproof for bad taste by certain critics. But in Berlin had such a play conceivably found its way on the stage the author and all concerned would have been seized and hauled into prison, like cattle. We have to envisage this essential difference in the nature and character of the British and German peoples if we wish to arrive at a right understanding of the two nations. The deepest impression that this recital of German prison experience leaves is how entirely the whole German nation is beneath the heel of the soldier, especially the Prussian soldier.

There is a good deal told about the cruel punishment of tying to the post for the most trifling offences. It was a form of torture, but for the prisoner was so tightly bound as to stop circulation in hands and feet. For three hours, eventually extended to eight hours, even in the case of all nationalities had to undergo it. When a prisoner was in the height of his torment the eminent Commandant would stroll up, and from a couple of feet behind him, legs wide apart and hands clasped behind his back, surveying the results of his devilry with the greatest self-satisfaction. As the prisoner groaned and moaned he would utter a coarse joke, and when the latter struggled and writhed in order to seek some relief, though in vain, he would laugh uproariously, urge the unhappy man to kick more energetically, and then shrink with delight as his advice was (Continued on page of next column.)

MAN FOR MAN.

[BY GORDON HELSBY.]

A calm September night on the British front. In a shallow hole, slightly in advance of the wire barricade, crouch six dark figures at a listening post. Two hands crane forward over the lip of the crater. The remaining four men talk among themselves in very low tones, which fall upon the ears of a listening officer, who has just slipped into the hole beside them. The sudden flare of a "Very light" compels him to lie low. This is the scrap of the conversation which he is just in time to hear.

"I don't know about that, I'd rather have a fat wife than a thin one. Fat means good temper."

Another muffled voice takes up the argument, and more breezy opinions are exchanged in the same whispered tones. Only those who know the hundred and one big and little discomforts of lying in a muddy shell-hole in No-Man's-land for an eight-hour stretch can understand the wonders of such light-hearted chat at such a time and place. These men, who had come into the front-line for the first time only four weeks before, had one of the worst jobs in all the trying experience of trench warfare. At intervals, unpleasantly irregular, a shower of machine-gun bullets whizzed over the hole in which they found their precarious shelter and, at any moment, a "Very light" more carefully fired than the rest might reveal their presence to one of the German look-outs. It was an eight-hour's gamble with death. And yet they banter cheerfully about the merits of a fat and thin wife.

Another little picture—the comparison will speak for itself.

A small grid—one of the hundreds which take place during normal operations—and a small party, about 16, creeping forward to the German lines. A sudden flash barely 30 yards away—

"Very light" sent up from an enemy listening post. Almost before it bursts into a flickering flare, lighting up the shell-torn ground around, the raiding party is as still as death. Not more than a second is required for every man to throw himself prone. In a few minutes the party is moving forward again, but with greater caution this time.

Very lights flare up. The enemy listening-post cannot be more than 20 yards away, and yet the presence of the raiding party is still undiscovered. If the post were alert, if the sentries were keeping a proper look-out, they must have seen the wriggling figures. The officer in charge is puzzled. Quickly and quietly, word is passed down the file. The officer and the four leading men creep away to the left. Five minutes later the listening-post is no more. The whole thing was a ridiculous piece of business. The four Boches who composed it had given in without attempting to fight. They had not fought because they had been too nervous even to keep a look-out. That was why the raiding party had come up unseen. The Very lights had been sent up blindly, and the sentries had not dared to look over the top of the shell-hole. The raiders were out to obtain a prisoner for identification purposes. They got four with much greater ease than they ever expected.

That is the spirit which is losing the war for the Boche.

These two little snap-pictures are not the exception; they are the rule. I have seen a company of Bavarians wait stolidly for our attack, standing in front of their shattered wire. But this show of bravery was soon over. As soon as our men were within a few yards of their trenches, with his machine-gun spitting hundreds of rounds of death to the minute, the German was a formidable foe. At close quarters he is still a foe to be reckoned with; but only very seriously if all chances of escape are cut off. When he does put up a fight it is, in nine cases out of ten, with the desperation of a rat driven into a corner. The German Army is a wonderful machine, but its men cannot fight by themselves. Separate a few Germans from their main body and they are useless. But the British soldier is a fighter. The instinct is in him. Whether he is led or by himself, he will fight with his fists, with such weapons as he has to hand, and with all his heart.

The Boche has lost at last the advantage of his superior machine-guns and his artillery. These have been matched and surpassed by the Allies, and the time is coming when the German Army will have to meet its enemies man for man and stand or fall by the fighting quality that is in each man. Those who have seen them at close quarters have no doubts of the result.

Apparently taken to heart only to accentuate the torture.

"Sunday was the day of days which the tyrant preferred for meeting out his punishment. The governing reason for the selection of this day was because it offered such a novel entertainment for the gaping German crowds. The public, as already mentioned, were invited to the camp on Sunday mornings to see the prisoners. Young girls and raw recruits considered a trip to Sennelager on the chance of seeing a writhing, tortured prisoner as one of the delights of the times, and a sight which should not be missed on any account. They clustered on the path on the opposite side of the road facing the stake, laughing and joking among themselves. The recruits, who openly manifested their intense amusement, cheered frantically when the trussed wretch gave an abnormally wild and ear-splitting shriek of pain. At his moans, groans and desperate attempts to release himself, the girls would laugh as gaily as if witnessing the antics of a clown at a circus, and were unrestrained in their applause."

Is it conceivable that such a scene could take place in England at this time of day? One knows that there are regions in the East where prolonged tortures are still considered a recognised object of mirth, but we had thought Western Europe had done for ever with this barbarism. One is inclined to ask in dismay how it is possible to treat with a State in the future, which not only officially sanctions these barbarities but actually encourages its officers to play the part of showman.—*Land and Water*.

IRISH PROBLEM.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO REACH SETTLEMENT.

Another attempt is to be made to reach a settlement of the Irish problem. Mr. Bonar Law made the announcement in the House of Commons recently after a two hours' debate, in which a welcome spirit of reason and condition animated every speaker.

We have decided," said the Leader of the House, "that, in spite of the risk of failure, it is worth while for us, on our own responsibility, to press another attempt to reach a settlement. I would rather have the cheers from every quarter of the House. It was just the declaration that was desired, and it was made in exactly the right form and tone. Mr. Asquith, in a couple of sentences, expressed his gratification. Better to try and fail, he said, than not try at all, and he promised a hearty co-operation."

Mr. Bonar Law did not indicate on what lines the Government intend to work. He asked for a little time, and begged the House not to get into a state of mind. There had previously been a good deal of talk of referring the matter to a Commission, though this was not to the mind of some of those who took part in the debate. Mr. Ronald McNeill did not think the Dominion statesmen would "touch it with a barge pole," and argued that, as they were deeply committed by the Home Rule resolutions passed by their Dominion Parliaments, they could not approach the problem with impartial minds. Sir Hamar Greenwood said it was an acknowledgment of incompetence and incapacity to ask the Dominion statesmen to shoulder the responsibility of settling the question, but suggested that they might be invited to take the Home Rule Act as a basis of settlement, and shape it to the needs of the time. However, the Government will reveal their method of procedure in due time; the important thing for the moment is that they have taken their courage in both hands, and mean to make another attempt to roll the stone. Sir Hamar appeared again after a long rest, only to be greeted with a false quantity up to the top of the hill.

SACRIFICES ALL ROUND.

The discussion was like no other Irish debate that one had ever heard before. Not a harsh word was spoken. Not a rasping thing was said. There was not so much as a pin prick, let alone a sword-thrust or a poniard blow. Above all, there was no eloquence. The subject was treated too seriously by the speakers to be eloquent. It was a case of "Come, let us reason together," and the happy result was that the House was delivered from the sentimental gush of which there has been too much in the past. No difficulties were frankly stated and faced. There is no longer any mystery about the Irish problem. No one has a delusion or an illusion left.

Sir Henry Dalziel started the debate by moving a resolution begging the Government to take the Irish problem up anew on the ground of the Imperial necessity as a war measure, pure and simple, as a means to getting on more effectively with the war. Then Mr. Ronald McNeill, usually one of the most intransigent of Ulster's defenders, expressed his earnest desire for a settlement. He stressed the point that there must be sacrifice all round, and of course, he was anxious to show that Ulster was more willing to make concessions than the Nationalists. "That is the question," he said, pointing to Mr. Dillon, "to which entirely and persuasion should be directed, and Mr. Bonar Law himself remarked how much easier it would be for Ulster to move towards a settlement if there were a franker recognition on the Nationalist benches that all the blame for past misunderstanding did not rest on the British Government. He therefore emphasised the necessity of sacrifice all round, as did Mr. Herbert Samuel. It is perfectly clear that the Nationalists will have to abate their demand for the stakes on coercion of the minority, and some visible sign of the unity of Ireland, such as Mr. Samuel's suggested formula.

THE DOMINION ANALOGY. Sir Hamar Greenwood made one of the most interesting speeches of the day, in which he told the House that he was the grandson of a man who had been a rebel for the cause of Home Rule in Canada, and had taken twelve of his sons "nearly his whole family," he added. He pointed out that practically all the Home Rule schemes which have been given to the Colonies by the Imperial Parliament were agreed to in the Colonies themselves, and that this fact was another vitiated the so-called Dominion analogy in the case of Ireland.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who lectured Irishmen on the duty of thinking clearly about nationality, alone was in favour of postponing any attempt at settlement to the end of the war. The Irish problem, he said, could not be solved by a few kind words. If a Home Rule Parliament was elected, it would be full of vehement Sinn Féiners, who would demand separation, and they would make it still more difficult for the British Government to carry on the war. So he would prefer to wait for peace and "the atmosphere of rationality," which only prevails in peace time. Lord Hugh seemed quite to forget that the political atmosphere before the war was the very reverse of peaceful, and that he himself was far more overstrung solitary doubting-horse and now. The rest were all for settlement here and now.

The Nationalists said nothing. Mr. Redmond was away. But Mr. Dillon was there and the redoubtable Mr. Davlin. Both sat like graven images, looking close. Their followers, lately so vocal and shrill, were dumb as stones. There was something in the wind, and the wind blew in that way. Another attentive speaker was the first Lord of the Admiralty, but the only word he spoke was to remind Mr. Samuel that Ulster's desire was to remain under the Imperial Parliament. Else, he too might just as well have been a silent, inarticulate mask at the side of Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Duke. In face of past failures, there will be no undue optimism. Nevertheless, a wind is blowing, and at least one ship has hit it at its back.—*Daily Telegraph*.

GERMANY'S LOST EMPIRE.

SPLENDID ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

[BY JOHN H. HARRIS.]

Fortunately for every interest concerned in the German colonies, the value of the German colonies is an agricultural one, given a new colonial system, given sound principles of administration, Germany's late colonial empire will repay investment a hundredfold.

Prior to the outbreak of war the price of animal fats had increased enormously, and there was a steadily growing demand for vegetable butters, but prejudiced bias largely on ignorance, erected a solid barrier against "margarine" or "nut butter." With the ever increasing cost of living, prejudice has broken down, and the consumption of margarine has become so general at the family table that even the autocrats of the kitchen are graciously "conceding" to consume "nut butter."

Every German colony, with the exception of German South-West, is suited to the production of vegetable butter and its allied food products, while even German South-West will assist in cotton can be grown for cotton-seed also. The four main vegetable butter agencies in the German colonies are (a) the oil palm, (b) coconuts, (c) ground nut, (d) castor-seed; two are the products of the palm trees of perennial growth, one a surface plant and the other from the earth's kernel. The cocoa bean also produces butter, but at a price which prohibits consumption, but permits its use for the personal adornment of the fair sex.

THE BUTTER PRODUCTS.

Alike queen over all, both in beauty and productivity, is the oil palm found almost everywhere in Togoland and the Cameroons. Lord Harecourt recently pointed out that within the last seven years the value of the exports of raw butter products from Britain's West African possessions had "increased from £2,400,000 to £5,300,000," and there is good reason to hope that the next seven years will see the figure rise over £10,000,000. There is no reason whatever why, under suitable conditions, the Cameroons and Togoland should not export £25,000,000 within a few years. The oil palm, growing everywhere, needs little cultivation; it only requires reasonable protection to give forth continuous supplies of butter. The coconut palm, the dried flesh of whose nut provides copra, requires cultivation, and only grows within some 200 miles of sea in the "German East Africa" and the possessions of the South Pacific have large coconut industries. In 1912 "German East Africa" plantations contained 800,000 coconut palms, which on a low average, should soon be producing 25,000,000 coconuts per annum. The ground nut is the favourite little "monkey nut" which grows as an annual crop just beneath the surface of the soil. Every German colony produces the ground nut, of which Europe requires about 100,000 tons per annum. The seed of the cotton plant, but little larger than the English pea, gives a useful oil for butter, and still more attractive ingredient for fancy pastry.

COCOA AND RUBBER.

The other two main products in German colonies are cocoa and rubber. But German colonial policy of retaining plantation production as far as possible in the hands of white ownership was not merely inimical to the natives, but unsound from the financial point of view. This policy involved such heavy charges upon the industry that although Germany had 20,000,000 rubber trees, the planters could not compete with British rubber, which now dominates the world's markets. The same policy is primarily responsible for the failure of the cocoa industry. Germany's cocoa-producing areas in West Africa cannot measure less than 100,000 square miles, whilst the British areas can hardly exceed 75,000; yet the British cocoa production from the smaller area now exceeds 24,000,000, whereas the German production barely reaches £200,000.

There is only one way by which Germany's colonies can be made a success by the efficient help of the black producer. White labour in any capacity is expensive; moreover, white labour either starves or kills itself in the tropics. The relationship of the white man to indigenous production is that of a teacher, that of leading the native to adopt more scientific methods of planting, growing, harvesting, and marketing his raw supplies of nut butter, coconuts, rubber, sugar, and hemp. It is only by this policy that the late German colonies will be made fruitful and a blessing alike to the colonies and to European and American civilisation.

GRUEROME GERMAN ADVERTISEMENT.

The Paris Journal says that the technical paper, the *Chemischer Zeitung*, published on November 18th, 1916, the following advertisement: "The Eckbolsheim-Thermochemical Co., Strasbourg, on account of the departure of its manager we require an engineer, free from military obligations, to direct technically and commercially our factory for the destruction of dead bodies." The name of the factory leaves no doubt respecting the nature of the work carried on in this thermochemical factory which comprises the chemical treatment and utilisation of dead bodies. The statement in the *Lausanne Gazette* made by the American Consul, who left Germany at the same time as Mr. Gerard, fully confirms this. The news is reduced to extremities in order to obtain explosives.

THEATRE ROYAL.

LAST NIGHT! AT 9.15 LAST NIGHT!

CHUNG LING SOO

AND FULL VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

FRIDAY, MAY 11th.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT!
SPECIAL BENEFIT IN AID OF THE
SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

PRICES OF ADMISSION \$3, \$2 & \$1.

PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.



Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.

Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warrented by a British firm of world-wide renown. Of All Grocers. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool & London.

MORE ABOUT THE DARDANELLES.

PLAN TO ACT BEFORE TURKEY JOINED GERMANY DEPRECATED BY WAR OFFICE.

In anticipation of speeches by Mr. Asquith, the ex-Premier, and Mr. Winston Churchill, former Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons on the Dardanelles campaign, the Government issued a White Paper to Parliament containing in its own words, "certain notes which, so far as the public interest will allow, will replace the sense of some portions omitted from the full report of the Dardanelles Commission." The chief effect of the revelations is to show that Mr. Churchill at the end of August, 1914, being of opinion that Turkey was about to join the Central Powers, proposed a plan for the seizure of the Gallipoli Peninsula "by means of a Greek army of adequate strength," with a view to admitting a British fleet to the Sea of Marmara. General Charles E. Callwell, Director of Military Operations at the War Office, pointed out that this would prove an extremely difficult operation and that it would not be justifiable to undertake it with an army of less than 60,000. It is also shown that the Admiralty officials believed the appearance of a British fleet would be the signal for a revolution in Constantinople and that the Dardanelles forts were short of ammunition.

On March 1st (1915), the British Minister at Athens telegraphed that M. Venizelos, then Greek Premier, proposed to offer the co-operation of a Greek army corps of three divisions. The British Minister, the following day, added that the King of Greece already had been sounded on this proposal and that he had heard the King "wanted war." On March 17th General Sir Arthur Paget, who was engaged on a special mission in the Balkans, sent a telegram to Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, as follows: "The operations against the Dardanelles have made a deep impression. All possibility of Bulgaria attacking the Balkan State that might side with the Entente is now over, and there is some reason to think that the Bulgarian Army will move against Turkey, to co-operate in the Dardanelles operations."—*New York Times*.

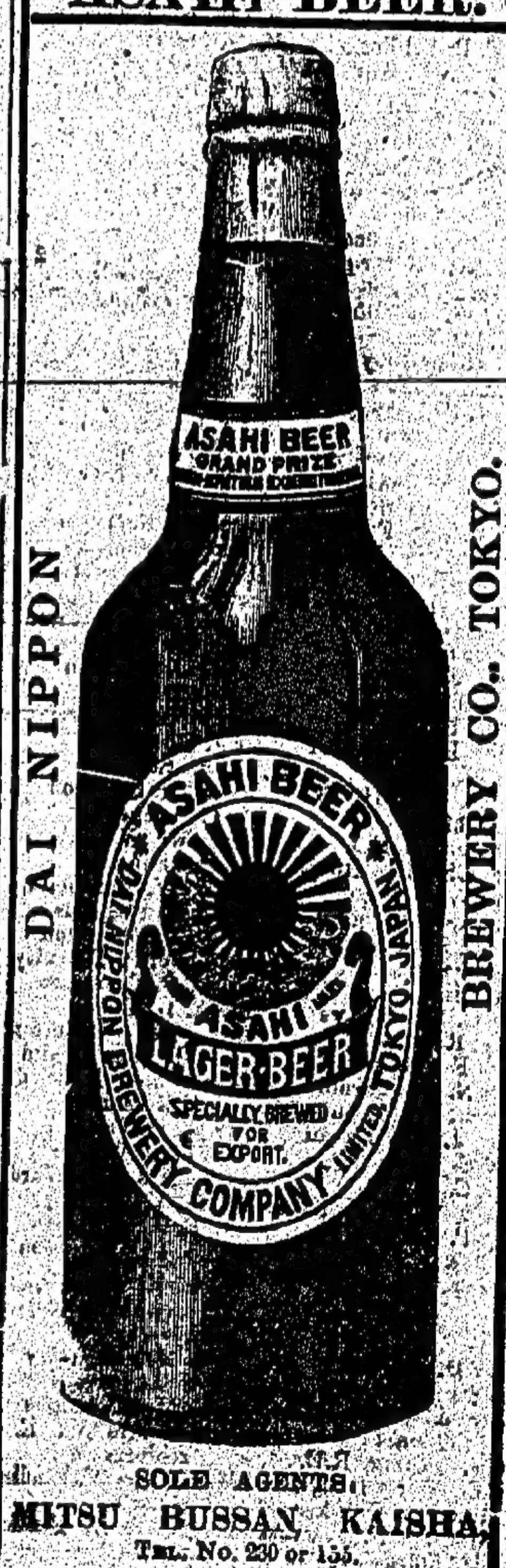
GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

TENDENCY TRACED BY FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL IN 1905.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Shaw asked the Prime Minister whether, towards the close of 1905 or in the early weeks of 1906, a minute was drawn up by Sir Eyre Crowe, of the Foreign Office, in which the development and tendencies of German foreign policy were traced, whether that minute, touched upon the possibility of conflict between Great Britain and Germany, and whether, in view of the interest and importance of the subjects treated, he would cause a copy of the minute to be laid upon the table of the House.

Lord H. Cecil, who replied, said: "Yes, sir. An extremely able memorandum was drawn up by Sir Eyre Crowe and submitted to the Secretary of State on January 1st, 1907, dealing with German policy and the grave danger with which it threatened this country. I do not think it would be in the public interest to make a precedent of the publication of secret departmental memoranda by laying the memorandum on the table of the House. I say this with reluctance, because the publication of this striking State paper would set at rest for ever the endless speculations which have been made against the patriotism and character of one of the ablest of our public servants (Cheers)."

"ASAHI BEER."



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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT
8.15 p.m.—Chung Ling Soo Performance at the Theatre Royal.
Monday, 14th May—
8.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.
Friday, 18th May—
11 a.m.—Chung Ling Soo, Ltd., Meeting at the Club.
Wednesday, 23rd May—
8.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Annual General Meeting.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O.M. str. "China" arrived at San Francisco on Monday evening, May 7th.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal for Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NEWCHANG and TAIKANG	"SZECHUEN"	On 11th May, Noon.
HANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 13th May, 11 A.M.
HANKOW	"LINAN"	On 15th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 15th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 16th May, Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINRUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc., on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
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FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	... FRIDAY, 11th May, at Noon.
"HAHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... TUESDAY, 15th May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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to COLOMBO	11th May, Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

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Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	KAMATURA MARU	FRIDAY, 8th
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Shirai	15,000 June, at Noon.
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SHIMIDSU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Noma	15,500 June, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

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MOJI and KOBE ... TENSIN MARU ... WED. DAY, 16th May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... TANGO MARU ... FRIDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... KAMO MARU ... THURSDAY, 17th May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... KASHIMA MARU ... FRIDAY, 25th May, at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA ... FAISHO MARU ... SATURDAY, 19th May.

BENTEN MARU ... WED. DAY, 30th May.

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Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	13,000—18 knots	SATUR., 12th May
TENYO MARU	23,000—21 knots	WED., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	THURS., 14th June
SHINYO MARU	23,000—21 knots	TUES., 19th June
FERSLA MARU	9,000—14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000—18 knots	SATUR., 14th July

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"PANAMA MARU"	... FRIDAY, 11th May, at 1 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"	... WED. DAY, 23rd May, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing from Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	... SUNDAY, 13th May, at Noon.
"JOSEIN MARU"	... MONDAY, 14th May, at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be first.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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